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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1856.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—By the kind compliance of the Hon. James C. Dobbin, with a request to be furnished with an early copy of the Message, which was read in Congress yesterday, we received one this morning at 10 o'clock, and hasten to lay it before our readers, without waiting for our regular time of publication, and without stopping to read it ourselves.

North Carolina.—The aggregate vote cast at the Presidential election in North Carolina falls 7,000 short of that polled at the last gubernatorial election. Simultaneous with this, we find Cassville, Georgia, Standard saying that mulitudes of emigrants, mostly from North and South Carolina, crowd the streets of that city, bound to the far West. Another item in a southwestern paper chronicles the passage of great numbers of emigrants in Arkansas and Texas from North Carolina and other States. Can there be connection between the decreased vote and the migratory multitudes?—*Philadelphia N. American.*

This marvellous connection, which presumes that one-sixth of all the voters in North Carolina emigrated from the State in the three months from August to November, is about as far-fetched a presumption as was ever invented to the disadvantage of our State.

The people generally of this State have not their eyes everlastingly turned towards the source of patronage, the dispensers of spoils, at Washington; and therefore many of them are less apt to vote for President than for their neighbors and friends who run for Congress, the Legislature, Sheriff, or Clerk of Court. That accounts for a part of the falling off. But the day of election in November was exceedingly inclement, and many who would have voted were thereby deterred from going to the polls.

As to the alleged emigration, as we have heretofore said, we have doubts, not being aware of any material movement of that kind.

We have more than once taken exception to the exceedingly small number of important documents ordered to be printed, from which contracted policy it appears that it is next to impossible for the press to obtain even a glimpse at the half of the facts of which it ought to be in possession to enable it to spread before the sovereign a just idea of what their servants have been or are doing.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We have often felt the inconvenience of the penny-wise policy which prevails on the above subject. For years we have endeavored to obtain a copy of every thing printed by order of the Legislature, with very partial success. We have authorised our correspondent to buy or beg or borrow—any thing but to steal them—and we do not get some of them—through the courtesy, as he writes us, of Mr. Hill, a democratic Senator from Caswell. Besides these, we have not had a single document or bill. The members cannot get them, for we understand that there is but one copy for each member, except of the Governor's Message.

The reports of proceedings and description of the reports, &c., in the Raleigh papers, is very large, and it is only by the printed documents that the press out of that city can get adequate information of what is going on. Indeed we see stated that another act, besides the anti-small note act, was passed at the last session, without any of the members themselves knowing it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec'r. 1st.

The galleries of the two Houses were crowded to-day, and there was a large attendance of members of both Houses.

The usual preliminary business was first gone through with. A joint Committee was then appointed to wait on the President and inform him of the readiness of Congress to receive any message.

The Senate adjourned early.

In the House Mr. Phelps presented the credentials of Mr. Whitfield of Kansas, asking that he be sworn in.

Mr. Grow objected, contending that the Kansas election was illegal, the election being in violation of the Constitution and the organic law. Mr. Phelps contended that Mr. Whitfield was entitled to admission, as he presented *prima facie* evidence of election, and there were none here to contest his right. The credentials could be referred to the Committee on Elections, on whose report the House could act with justice.

The question was then put on Mr. Whitfield's admission, and it was decided in the negative by a vote majority.

Mr. Grow moved to reconsider the vote and then to table his motion. The friends of Mr. Whitfield commenced a parliamentary struggle to stave off the vote until the arrival of absentees. Unsuccessful motions to adjourn, &c., were decided by yeas and nays.

The House adjourned pending Mr. Grow's motion.

High Prices for Negroes.—On Monday last, at Warrenton, Va., many negroes were sold at public auction, and brought extremely high prices. A boy about 18 years of age sold for $1,245, and another boy not over ten, for $799. A little negro girl also sold for upwards of $600. All of these sales we consider enormously high. At a recent sale of the estate of Zeph. Turner, deceased, of Rappahannock county, eight negro slaves, ranging from the age of twelve to thirty-seven years, averaged the sum of $1,112 50 each.

General Assembly.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Boyd offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to insolvent debtors.

Mr. Holmes, a bill for the improvement of Rivers in Sampson county.

The bill to complete the Fayetteville and Albermarle Plank Road was read the second time and laid on the table.

A bill to pay jurors, in certain counties, was, on motion of Mr. Clarke, re-committed to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a general law on the subject.

Mr. McDiarmid presented a recommendation of certain persons as Justices for Harnett, and after explanation, the nominations were adopted.

Mr. Dockery introduced a bill to amend sec. 1 ch. 36, Rev. Code. Referred to Finance Com.

Sundry bills were received from the House, as having been passed and engrossed, found not engrossed and sent back.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Foster introduced a bill for so amending the Constitution of the State as to prevent unjust taxation of lands.

Mr. Rives, a bill to amend sec. 32, ch. 66 Rev. Code, relating to the school tax.

Mr. Dills, a bill to do away with the Geological survey.

Mr. Love, a bill to increase the salary of Secretary of State to $1250.

The following bills passed their 3d reading:

A bill enacting that the place where a bill of exchange is drawn or dated, is the place where notice of protest must be sent, unless otherwise expressed. A bill incorporating Troy. Incorporating the New Cut Canal Co.

A resolution in favor of Martha Spears, introduced by Mr. Bethea, passed its 2d reading.

A message from the Senate, with list of 7 new Justices for Harnett, after remarks by Messrs. Bethea and Shepherd, was concurred in. The appointment is made to stay further proceedings in Harnett until a decision of the Supreme Court is had.

A message from the Governor, transmitting certain historical documents from the Hon. D. L. Swain, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 300 copies thereof.

Outlet Deep River—Mineral Region—Dr. C. T. Jackson.—We have been allowed to read (says the Wilmington Herald) a letter from Dr. Chas. T. Jackson, State Assayer, Geologist, and Chemist, of Mass.

It is well known that Dr. Jackson is one of the most prominent scientific men in the country, and that he is pre-eminently practical. Any opinions therefore, coming from him on such subjects as are under discussion in this letter, are entitled to public confidence. And as the Legislature is considering, or will consider during its present Session, the expediency of consructing and finishing the work referred to by Dr. Jackson, we will take the liberty of asking the Raleigh press to re-publish this extract, and that they will call the attention of the members to this expression of opinion of a most distinguished Savant, who has had every opportunity of arriving at a just conclusion in the premises, having spent much time in the examination and exploration of the Deep River region.

BOSTON, Nov. 26th 1856

"The great trouble in fine about the Deep River Coal lands, is not the deficiency of coal, which is plenty enough but a way to market. Will the Rail Road to Fayetteville or the Navigation Works be completed within a reasonable time? The want of a way out to the coast stagnates public spirit in the enterprise. Give the miners a way out and the mines will not want capital."

Respectfully your obedient servant.

CHAS T JACKSON,
State Assayer, Geologist & Chemist.

This District.—A comparison of the official vote in the nine counties composing this district in August and November, exhibits the following results:—August,—Bragg, 7,820; Gilmer, 4,630; —November,—Buchanan, 7,052; Fillmore, 3,848; Bragg's majority, 3,190; Buchanan's 3,184, being a falling off in the majority of six votes only, while the falling off in the aggregate vote polled amounted to 1,570.—*Wil. Journal.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his constitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to scan with an impartial eye the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Union, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation, and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady advancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our institutions, and the predominant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional irregularities of opinion or action resulting from popular freedom, has distinguished and characterized the people of America.

In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the administration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the U. States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles, which, by their recent political action, the people of the U. States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the U. S. as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace, and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these U. S. mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of gov't in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the gov't they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States. To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the gov't organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with inaiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children. They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the U. S. for civil war by doing every thing in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution. Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language. Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked of the attempt, of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the gov't of the U. S.

I confidently believe that the great body of those, who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would, upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path, which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenous agitation, by citizens of the Northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to faciliate the escape of persons held to service in the Southern States and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights which the constitution solemnly guaranteed. In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States, forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co-operation between the authorities of the United States, and of the several States, for the maintainance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well-constituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by re-action; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But, at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the U. S., and that accession was accepted by the U. S., the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the U. S.; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property,* and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute-book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the U. S. from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the Northern States, who, regardless of the statute-line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legitimate compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the territories of New Mexico, Utah and Washington.

Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the U. S had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity; it takes away no right, it confers none. It it remains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide-spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law-givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the gov't, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay more, who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave-labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the Northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement, was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them: it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled regions of the U. S, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave-labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the Northern States? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the Northern States?

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them; if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new territories of the United States.

Of course, these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice, and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self-government.

While therefore, in general, the people of the northern States have never, at any time arrogated for the federal gov't the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the southern States, but on the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the gov't, and with acceptance of the necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the Constitution and the existence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So, when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States, by a geographical line, had been repealed, the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost with its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm from the North against imputed Southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the U. S. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress, which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory.—And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counter-action with opposite views, in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents, many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption, rather than the permanent suspension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered it on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerrated, for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified, partly by statements utterly untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts.—Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the territory to erect a revolutionary gov't, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enchanced by the consideration, that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquility has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquility in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and appreciating at their just value, the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institution was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented this.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the inprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions, have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the U. S. where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the U. S. rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the U. S. are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due

[*Concluded on fourth page.*]

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE ROBESON COUNTY FAIR

Held at the Red Springs on the 19th and 20th Nov. 1856.

LIVE STOCK.—*1st Class.*

Best Stallion, exhibited by N McDiarmid, not entitled to premium.
est brood Mare, Wm C McNeill (Big Marsh) $2
" Gelding, Alex Purcell, 1
" Colt under 2 years, P Monroe 1
2d best do., W C McNeill (Big Marsh) dip

2d Class.

Best pr Horses, Dr M McNeill 3
" single harness Horse, W C McNeill, Bear Swamp. 1
" Draft Horse, Dan'l McNeill 1
" Saddle Horse, A E McLean 1
" Pony, A McNeill 1

3d Class.

Best Jack, Col A McMillan dip
2d best do, J E Burns 1
Best Jennet, Col A McMillan dip
" 4

4th Class.

Best pair Mules, H McNeill (Red Springs) 2
" single Mule, Alex Purcell 1
" Do. 2 years old, D C McNeill 1
2d best do. do John McEachern dip
Best Mule Colt 1 year old, D C McNeill 50cts
" do under 1 year, D Currie dip

CATTLE.

Best Bull, A McNeill Sr. not entitled to premium.
2d best Bull, short horned, W H Brown
Best Cow and Calf, H McNeill 2
" Yoke Oxen, D A Buie 1
2d best do., J P Smith 1

SHEEP.

Best lot Sheep, Miss Catherine McNeill dip

HOGS.

Best Boar, D McNeill 1
" Fat Hog, A E McLean 2
" Lot Pigs, Suffolk, J H Lewis 1

POULTRY.

Best pair Cochin China Fowls, T Graham
2d best do do. Jas A Smith 25cts.
Best pair Poland Fowls, T Graham dip
" Shanghais, W Hartman 25
" Jersey Blue, D W Shaw 25
" cochin Half Jersey Blue, W J Stuart 25
" Lot common Fowls, A E McLean 25
" Pea Fowl 50
" Turkeys, Miss Cath McNeill 25
" Guinea Fowls, Mrs W J Brown 25
" Chickens, Chatham Game, Cyrus McNeill 25
" Geese, H McNeill, Red Springs 25
" Ducks, Miss Cath McNeill 25

BACON, BEEF, &c.

Best lot of Bacon Hams, Dan McCollum
2d " " D B Smith 25
1 cooked Ham, Mrs D B Smith dip
1 Do., Mrs W C McNeill (Big Marsh) 25
1 cooked Beef Tongue, Mrs D B Smith dip
1 Pig barbecued, Mrs S P McNeill 25

DAIRY.

1 Jar May Butter, Miss Ann Smith
1 do. do. " Mag Smith 25
1 Jar fresh do. " Ann Smith dip
1 do. do. " Mag Smith 25
1 do. do. Mrs Col P P Smith dip
1 do. do. " W C McNeill (Big Marsh) dip
1 do. do. " D B Smith 25
1 churning of Butter, (5 lbs) D C McNeill 25

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT—*1st Class.*

1 Loaf corn bread, Miss Ann Smith
1 Rye Loaf, Mrs S P McNeill 25
1 Loaf light bread Mrs D McKay 25
1 Pound Cake, Mrs W C McNeill, (Big Marsh.) 1st Premium 25
1 Pound Cake, Mrs D S Morrison, 2d pr 25
1 " " " E McLean dip
1 Sponge cake, " D C McNeill 25
1 Fruit " " Dr McNeill 25
1 Jelly " " Jas A Smith 25
1 Peach Pie, Miss Kate N McLean 25
1 " " Mrs S P McNeill 25
Specimen dried Peaches, Mrs Alex Purcell 25
1 Jar preserves, (Peach) Mrs W C McNeill (Big Marsh 25
2 Jars Preserves, Mrs Alex Purcell 25
1 Jar " (Peach,) Miss K N McLean 25
2 Jars " Apple & Peach, Mrs J A Smith 25
1 Jar " Quince, Mrs D C McNeill 25
1 " Pickles, Mrs D C McNeill 25
1 " " A Graham 25
1 " Brandy Peaches, Mrs Dr McNeill 25
1 " " D C McNeill 25
1 bottle Scuppernong Syrup, Mr W W Jones dip
1 " Blackberry wine, Mrs D S Morrison 25

FABRICS—*2d Class*

Best Pr Woollen Blankets, Mrs Alex Purcell 50
2d " " " Miss Ann Smith dip
3d " " " Mag Smith dip
1 Counterpane, Mrs Neill Buie 50
1 " Woollen, Miss C McGoogan dip
1 white counterpane, broken dimity, Miss Mary J Graham 50
1 white counterpane, dimity stripes, Mrs Hugh Brown 50
1 white counterpane, Mrs W H Brown 50
1 counterpane, Rain drop and Honey comb, Mrs Hugh Brown 50
1 counterpane, worked, Miss Mary Darroch dip
1 counterpane, cotton, Miss Caroline McGoogan 50
1 Bed Quilt, Yellow Rose, Miss Mag J McNeill dip
1 Bed Quilt, " Sarah J McBryde 50
1 Bed Quilt, Irish chain, Mrs W C McNeill, Bear Swamp 50
1 Bed Quilt, Miss Caroline A Purcell 50
1 " " Rose, Mrs Effie Ellis dip
2 " " Mrs W C McNeill, Big Marsh dip
1 " " Alabama Star, Miss M McLeod dip
1 " " Honey Suckle, Miss E Brown 50
1 " " Tulip & Rose, Mrs N Buie dip
1 " " Mrs S P McNeill dip
1 " " McNeill Currie 50
1 Carpet, " Neill Buie dip
1 Piece rag carpeting, Mrs D C McNeill 50
1 Hearth Rug, " " dip
1 Bed cover, woollen, Miss Ann Smith 25
1 " " " Polly Brown 50
1 Counterpane, Mrs Arch Buie " Mrs W C McNeill, Big Marsh 50
1 Pr woollen Socks, Mrs D C McNeill dip
1 " " Stockings, Miss Mary E Smith 25
1 " Gloves, silk, Mrs E Smith dip
1 Piece Homespun Jeans, Mrs A B McGoogan 25
1 " " " W C McNeill, Bear Swamp 25
1 " " " A Purcell dip
1 Homespun Jeans Coat, Ready-made, Mrs D McKay 50
1 Piece Negro Cloth, Mrs H Brown dip
1 " " " W C McNeill, Big Marsh 35
1 " " " D C McNeill 25
1 Shirt (Ready-made) Miss F A McNeill 25
1 Piece twilled plaid Mrs W C McNeill (Big marsh) 25
1 " Homespun, Miss M E Smith 25
" Flannel Mrs A Purcell 25
Specimen sewing silk " J E Burns 50
1 Bunch drawn thread " D C McNeill 25
2 Pieces Linsey " D McCollum 25

WORSTED WORKS, TAPESTRY &c.

1 Ottoman cover Miss Kate McLean Dip
1 Toilet " Mrs D B Smith 25
1 Embroidered Apron, Miss H McEachern Dip
1 Crochet Hat " K McLean 25
1 Portfolio " M E Purcell 25
1 Lot Embroidery & crotchet, Miss C Murphy 25
2 Knitted Tidies " Miss Caroline Murphy 25
1 Embroidered Collar " Jannie McLaughlin Dip
1 " " " Martha Gregg Dip
1 Crotchet " " Mary E Smith 25
Lot " " M A McNeill 25
" " " Kate McNeill Dip
1 " " Mrs E J Crawlew 25
1 Embroidered collar Miss M L Morrison Dip
Tidy, crotchet &c " Julia Alford 25
1 Piece worsted work " Mrs C Smith Dip
Paintings " Flory J Smith 50
Card rack Embr'd " Mary A Smith 50
Basket " Mary A McNeill 25
Pin Cushion " " " Dip
" Mrs H Brown 25
Needle cushion & Emery Miss Mary McCollum 25
1 Piece needle work " L Virginia Graham 25
" Mag J McNeill 25

SHELL WORK, &c.

1 Pr Shell Vases Miss E D McNeill 25
1 " " " Mrs Col P P Smith Dip
1 Pine Burr Basket C J McGoogan 25
1 Wafer " Miss Mary J McMillan dip
1 Lichen " " Mary B Smith dip
1 Pine Burr " Mrs M J Baldwin 25
1 Shell Box, Miss Mary A McNeill dip
1 " " Mag E McNeill dip
1 Set Vegetable Ivory, Miss Mag E McNeill dip
1 Willow Basket, Miss H M Graham dip

FLORICULTURE.

1 Boquet, Miss H McEachern 25
1 " Little Cornice McCollum
1 Orange Plant, Cyrus McNeill dip
1 Box Cactus, Miss Kate N McLean 25
1 " Verbena, " Mary E Smith 25

FRUIT.

Specimen of Apples, the Misses Smith 50
" " Mrs Jas A Smith dip
" " 18 on a small bough, Mr Cyrus McNeill dip
" of Pomegranates, the Misses Smith dip
1 Pound Pear, Hector McNeill 25

HORTICULTURE.

Best specimen Coleworts, Mr J E Burns 25
2d " " " Jno Walker dip
1 " " Turnips, " J E Burns 25
2d " " " Arch'd McNeill dip
" " Beets, Mrs C J McGoogan 25
" " Pumpkins, Miss M E Smith 25
" assortment of Garden Seeds, Mr J C McMillan 50

AGRICULTURE.

Best specimen of Corn, J C McMillan
2d " " " D B Smith 50
" " Irish Potatoes, " dip
" " Sweet " Jas A Smith 25
2d " " " D McKay 25
" " Seed Rice, Col P P Smith dip
" Yield of Cotton per acre, 1250, J A Smith 50
" " Corn " 61 bush., D B Smith $5

MECHANIC ARTS

1 Loom, A McNeill $5
1 Pr Cart Wheels, D McMillan dip
1 Wagon, D McKay 50
Shoe Last, " $1
1 Rake, " 10
1 Wheel-barrow, " dip
1 Chair, " 25
Lot of Tools, " dip
1 Ox Yoke, D A Buie dip
1 Buggy, Dr D McArthur dip
1 " T N Bond dip
1 Lot Grubbing Hoes, Jno Campbell dip
1 Pr single Harness, T N Bond 50
2 Ploughs, Jno B Clark 50
1 Briar Hook, Jno Campbell $1
1 Hatchet, Jno McGeachy dip
8 Lot Bedsteads, Hersy & Johnson dip
1 Sweep Plough, dip
Specimen of Lumber, W W Jones dip
A certificate accompanied the above specimen, describing the machinery and showing the number of feet cut in an hour. But the committee did not make mention of them in their report. The same gentleman exhibited a specimen of corn meal, likewise accompanied by a certificate, which was passed over by the committee, but which deserved notice. $1
1 Water Bucket, D C McNeill 25
1 Churn, " Dip
" " 35

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

No 1 Rosin, P C Godwin,
1 Box Honey, J E Burns 25
1 Jar " Mrs Col P P Smith 25
Specimen Starch, Mrs D B Smith 25
1 Wax Candle, Mrs C J McGoogan 25
1 Lot Leather, Mr. D McKay 25
1 Keg Cider, Mrs J C McMillan Dip
" " Dip

TROTTING HORSES.

Best Trotter, Bay horse Pete, 1 mile in 4 min 5 sec. Hector McNeill, Bear Swamp
Second best Sorrel mare, 1 mile in 4 min 12 sec. by Dugald M Currie.

WM. J. STEWART, *Sec'y.*

All, who are entitled to premiums by the above list, can obtain them by applying, either personally or by order, to James Currie, Treas'r, at Red Springs, on 2d Saturday in Dec. By order of the Society.

W. J. STEWART, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 6, 1856. 1t.

The rumor that Gen. Cass has been invited to take the State Department is not credited. His age will not prevent him from accepting it. He is but seventy-four, and only two years older than the British premier,—Lord Palmerston—whose physical endurance and vigor were as well tested, by his late visit to Lancashire, as the powers of Gen. Cass were during the late political campaign in the West.

Mr. Marcy and Mr. Guthrie would be important still to Mr. Buchanan's administration; but there are reasons why he cannot take them. He owes a grudge to Mr. Marcy for having disclosed the Ostend manifesto, which was, until exposed to Congress, a mere private and confidential bit of bluster, intended to flatter the President, without going any further. Besides, Mr. Buchanan was entirely overburdened, in the British negotiation, by the superior genius of the Secretary of State. As to Mr. Guthrie, he took a step at the commencement of the present Administration, which though legal, was unpopular, and brought powerful influences to bear against the Administration, by a strict enforcement of the sub-treasury law, and the removal of the deposits from private banking establishments.

Not much interest is felt in the forthcoming message nor in the business of Congress, so far as political legislation may be concerned. All look to the developements of Mr. Buchanan's policy and a new division of spoils.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Commercial.*

Hon. Edward Stanly.—This distinguished gentleman is at present stopping in this town, at the residence of Mr. James G. Stanly. We regret to learn that he intends shortly to return to California. We understand, however, that he finally intends to return to reside among us; and we hope he will. We have ever regretted that one so gifted and worthy should have had cause to leave his native State.—*Newbern Express.*

The Hon. Millard Fillmore was among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Saturday. He is we are pleased to add, in the enjoyment of his usual good health, and is in the best spirits imaginable.

Health of Mr. Sumner.—A Boston despatch says: "Hon. Charles Sumner is forbidden by his physicians to visit Washington at present. He continues still quite feeble."

Nicaragua.—Over four thousand men have joined the standard of Walker since he first landed on the shores of Nicaragua. Of these, upwards of two-thirds have either died of disease, been slain by the enemy, or have wandered off to parts unknown. Sickness has been the principal destroyer.

The Territory of "Arizona."—The residents of the Gadsden Purchase are taking measures to organize that territory, which they propose to call "Arizona." They have elected Nathan P. Cook their delegate to Congress, to which body they will forward a memorial, signed by 260 names, praying for a division of the Territory of New Mexico and the formation of a new government in the Gadsden Purchase. The estimated population of the new Territory is about 10,000.

American Sunday School Union.—More than 2,500 Sunday schools were organized last year by this society, with over 16,000 new teachers and 70,000 pupils. Belonging to the New York City Sunday School alone there are over 200 schools, 4,700 teachers, and 40,000 pupils.

Liberality.—A gentleman in Boston has contributed $5,000 towards liquidating the debt of $36,189 of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. A gentleman in Connecticut has given $1,000 towards the same purpose, and three other persons have given $1,-325.

Type-Setting by Machinery.—There are several type-setting machines now in operation in New York, also in Paris. The machine is driven by a band on a pulley, and the labor of setting consists in fingering a set of keys like a piano. Each kind is carried forward on a separate band, and deposited continuously on a single tape running diagonally across the line of the first; from this second tape they are dropped into a wheel, which, in turn, leaves them standing single-file on a long galley, from which they are taken and made up into lines of proper length. The extreme capacity of one of these machines is ten thousand per hour.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.—The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives detailed views of the operations of the Navy during last year, and its present strength.

Among his recommendations are the following: For another squadron in the Pacific, rendered necessary by our extending commerce; the adoption of the English and French system of gunnery on practice ships, and for the despatch of small steamers to survey the Guano Islands, on which Commodore Mervine made an unsatisfactory report.

The Secretary regards the construction of the six war steamers as inaugurating a new era in the Naval service, and repeats his former recommendation for building steam sloops of war of small draft.

The sending out of seamen to relieve distant crews is spoken of as an experiment, and will be continued if it shall work well.

The Secretary likewise recommends assistant Pursers, with moderate compensation

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The receipts for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, '57, are estimated at $72,955,310·37, and for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1858, the receipts are estimated at the same amount.

The domestic and foreign goods exported during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1856, amount to $326,964,981, and the imports to $314,639,942. The continued growth of our trade and the consequent increase of our imports and exports show that the receipts from customs must, each year become greater, and demand a reduction of the existing rates of duties, and the admission duty free of several articles of raw material. The Secretary believes in *ad valorem duties*, but goes for raising revenue by a duty on imports, rather than by direct taxation.

In 1840 we manufactured woollen goods to the value of $20,696,999, and, in addition, imported manufactures of wool to the value of $8,652,785; amounting, in all, to a consumption of woollen goods at the rate of $1 71 for each person in the United States. In 1850, the amount manufactured was $43,207,545, and the imports $16,976,575, making an average consumption of $2 593 worth of woollen goods for each person. The manufactures for 1855 are estimated at $56,406,786, and the importations at $23,296,383, or an average consumption of $2 93 worth of woollen goods for each person in the United States. The Secretary urges the admission of wool duty free.

From the census of 1840, it appeared that we produced and manufactured iron and steel that year to the amount of $29,909,162, and imported to the amount of $7,088,739. In 1850, we produced and manufactured iron and steel to the amount of $60,485,053, and imported to the amount of $17,524,459. At the same ratio of increase, in 1855, the produce and manufacture of iron and steel would amount to $78,406,558, and the imports to $23,945,274

The product of the agriculture and manufactures of the United States during the last year are estimated at $2,012,520,539.

The total gold and silver coinage of the U. S. Mint, since its establishment in 1793, has been $549,341,914 14; and the entire import of gold and silver since 1820 has been $293,505,743, and the export $13,587,554; there being no account of the imports and exports prior to 1820.

There are 1398 State banks, with a chartered capital of $344,000,000, and a circulation of nearly $200,000,000. The Secretary does not deem it desirable to dispense with them, but says that the small denominations of notes should be withdrawn. The Superintendent of the Mint estimates the gold and silver remaining in the country at $200,000,000, while the Secretary estimates it at $250,000,000.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.—Besides the facts stated in the President's Message, the Secretary of the Interior reports, that the number of patents issued within the year will probably reach 2,500.

That during the present administration fifty-two Indian treaties have been negotiated, twenty of which remain to be acted upon by the Senate. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to nearly 175,000,000 acres. The aggregate money consideration therefor is $11,184,203.80.

The Indians within our borders are supposed to number about 300,000. The colonization of the Indians has already been attended with the happiest results, and gives promise of steady progress in the amelioration of their physical and moral condition.

Report of the Postmaster General.—The Postmaster General's report shows the following:

On the 13th of June, 1856, there were 25,565 post offices, being an increase of 4,664 in four years. On the 13th of June there were in operation nearly 8,000 mail routes, the total length of which was estimated at 235,642 miles, costing $6,035,-474. These mail routes were divided as follows: —23,323 miles railroad; 14,951, steamboat; 50,-453, coach, and nearly 154,000, inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was nearly 20,000 miles railroad; 332, steamboat; 1,250, coach, and 82,000, inferior grades. In Nebraska and Kansas 10,238 miles were added to the length of the routes. Between the 1st of July, 1852, and 1st of July, 1856, the railroad service was increased 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact, that within that time this description of service was more than doubled. On the 1st of December, 1856, the length of the railroad routes had increased to 21,310 miles. The total cost for this service, at that date, amounted to $2,-403,747. The whole cost of the inland service, on the 1st of July, was $6,526,028.

The expenditures for the year 1856, were $10,-500,286, and the gross revenue, including annual appropriations for free matter, $7,620,821. The deficiency is $2,787,000.

He recommends the abolition of the franking privilege and compulsory prepayment on all transient printed matter; also the repeal of the Act of 1845, which gives the Post Master General discretionary power to make new contracts for ocean steamship service. He alludes to the fact, embracing the branch from New Orleans to Havana, that there are now four ocean steamship lines running out of New York at an expense to government of $1,498,000 per annum, and says that there is no reason why one part of the country should be preferred to the exclusion of others.

Among other points, it is stated that negotiations are in progress with a view to the reduction of British transit charge on United States closed mails, and the rate of postage between the United States and Great Britain to twelve cents a single letter.

The new electric light recently patented by the American inventor in England, and yielding the most intense and beautiful illumination yet attained by science, will, it is stated, be used on board the steamship Adriatic. Those who have investigated this important discovery assert that, under favorable circumstances, the electric light can be seen at a distance of forty miles.

There was an artless manner of announcing marriages in "the olden time" which is quite refreshing to revert to occasionally. Witness the following from the Williamsburg Gazette of 1776: On Sunday evening last, Mr. Beverly Dixon to Miss Polly Saunders, *a very agreeable young lady.*"

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.

The Cunard steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 22d November, arrived here this forenoon.

The news is unimportant. Political affairs were more quiet. The various disquieting rumors respecting the instability of the Anglo-French alliance had disappeared, causing the rise during the week of nearly one per cent. in the funds. At the same time most of the articles of commerce experienced a check, and business had been less animated.

The British Government has ordered a steamer to be fitted out to examine the coasts of Ireland and Newfoundland and make soundings across the Atlantic to ascertain the best place for laying the telegraphic cable. Contracts for the whole cable were signed in London on the 19th; all to be completed and on board two steamers by the 31st of May next. Telegraphic communication was expected to be perfected by the 4th of July.

The contemplated arrangement between the Spanish Bourbons has failed. The Queen was kept in the dark as to the real object of the clerical party, which was her own ablication, and the marriage of her daughter to the eldest son of Don Juan.

A republican movement had taken place at Malaga, and the garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming a republic. The troops resisted, and order was soon restored. Five of the insurgents were killed, and the garrison had seven wounded.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged excepting the lower qualities, which had declined ⅛d. Sales of the week 31,000 bales, including 1,900 on speculation and 1,800 for export; Orleans middling 6 15-16d.; Uplands middling 6¾d. Breadstuffs were quiet. Flour had declined 1s. Wheat had declined 3d. Corn was quiet and not quotably changed. Provisions were very dull. Money was decidedly easier; consols for money were quoted at 93¾, and on account at 93¾. American stocks were steady.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

The period for the election of proper persons to discharge the duties appertaining to the office of Mayor and Commissioners of the town for the ensuing term, will soon be here, and it is of the utmost importance *to the health of the community* that a judicious selection should be made.

Heretofore, it has been somewhat the practice of the political parties of the day to put forward men for these offices of their respective opinions, and we have seen, that although gentlemen of high standing in the community have been elected, from some cause or other, they generally gave very little attention to the duties they assumed to discharge.

Let us in the approaching election discard the former mode of selecting our municipal officers, and endeavor to obtain *men who feel an interest* in keeping the town in a clean and healthful condition,—men who have patriotism enough (if they assume the position) to discharge their duty, without having every week to be reminded that a ditch here, or a sink at another place, requires to be cleansed. In a word, let us select men without regard to their political opinions, *who live on town the year round*, who have to breathe the same atmosphere that those do whose business and avocations compel them to "*scratch it out*" whether the town be healthy or otherwise, and depend upon it our bill of mortality will be greatly lessened. Q.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, Nov. 27, 1856.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, held during the Special Term of Moore Superior Court, called to do honor to the memory of the Hon. John D. Toomer, deceased. On motion of George C. Mendenhall, the Hon. R. M. Saunders was called to the Chair and John Manning Jr. appointed Secretary.

On motion of G. C. Mendenhall, Messrs. Waddell, Mendenhall and Little were appointed a Committee by the Chair to present Resolutions for the action of the Meeting; upon which the Committee, after retiring a few moments, reported through their Chairman Mr. Waddell, the following preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, an eminent member of this Bar, has departed this life since the last Term of this Court; and the members thereof, being desirous of offering to his memory the respect due to one so eminent in his profession, so pure in his private life, and so devoted to all that graced and dignified the high position he occupied. Do Resolve, that in the death of this distinguished man the State of North Carolina has lost one of her noblest sons, the fraternity a champion of their rights, and the people a pure and liberal counsellor. Known to all of us as a most profound Lawyer, and distinguished Judge of the Supreme as well as Circuit Court Bench of the State, his example exerted a powerful influence upon all around him, as he illuminated the path of his professional career with wisdom, prudence, and devotion to the cause of truth and justice.

Resolved further, That in honor to his memory, the Hon. the Judge of this Court cause to be spread upon the Minutes of the Court these proceedings, and the same be published in the Fayetteville Observer and other papers in the State.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of this Bar.

After appropriate remarks from his Hon. Judge Saunders, in the course of which he spoke most feelingly and beautifully of the exalted character of the deceased, and of his early and long acquaintance with him, begun more than forty years ago, and continued to the time of his death—and therefore that he took great pleasure in causing the proceedings of this meeting to be spread upon the records of the Court.—Messrs. Mendenhall and Waddell also made a few well-timed remarks.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, the meeting adjourned.

R. M. SAUNDERS, Chm'n.

JOHN MANNING, Jr., Sec'y.

N. C. Argus and Wilmington papers will please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HALL OF CROSS CREEK LODGE,
FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 5, 1856.

At a regular meeting of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., held this Evening, the following proceedings were had in relation to the recent demise of P. G. CHARLES LUTTERLOH:

Whereas, the great Grand Master of the Universe, in the inscrutable dispensation of His all-wise Providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother P. G. CHARLES LUTTERLOH, late a member of this Lodge:

Therefore Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission before the behests of Him whose ways are not as our ways and whose thoughts are above our thoughts, we yet deem it meet to express our sense of the loss we have sustained, and our high appreciation of the merits of the deceased.

Resolved, That in the death of P. G. Charles Lutterloh, this Lodge is called upon to deplore the loss of a high-minded, useful and worthy Brother, and the community that of an honest, intelligent and upright citizen.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our regard for the deceased, the principal chairs of this Hall be shrouded in mourning, and the members be requested to wear the usual badge for the space of thirty days.

On motion, the above preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was directed to furnish the family of the deceased with a copy and to cause the same to be published in the Town papers. (From the Minutes.)

J. A. NICHOLSON, Sec'y.

CARTHAGE LODGE, No. 181, Dec. 1, 1856.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty in His providence to remove from our midst, on the 30th ultimo, by the hand of death, Brother JAMES T. ROBERTS, who was a member of Lodge ——, and a sojourner and comparatively a stranger among us:

Therefore Resolved, That whilst we mourn the sufferings and death of a Brother, we submit with humble resignation to the decree which summoned him from amongst us.

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and N. Carolina Standard, with the request that they be published.

A. R. BLACK,
A. H. McNEILL,
G. S. COLE, } Committee.

General Assembly.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Dec. 3.

In my letter of last Friday I notice that I say "only two Americans" voted against laying Mr. Holt's small note bill on the table. This is a mistake: only two voted to lay it on the table.

Hardly anything worth noting happened in either Senate or House yesterday.

In the House, Mr. Bethea offered a resolution proposing that the Governor furnish arms and equipments for a company of Cadets.

Three bills concerning the Revised Code were introduced, by Messrs. Gilliam and G. V. Lewis proposing to amend Sec. 6 of Chap. 120, and Sec. 6 of Chap. 99; by Mr. Meares, to repeal part of Sec. 75, Chap. 85.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a bill to repeal an act concerning the dividing line between Chatham and Alamance counties.

A bill to abolish Deeds of Trust and Mortgages was discussed at some length and rejected.

Mr. Gilliam introduced a bill to protect the estate of married women. Has provisions in it providing that in case a wife die without heir, a short time after marriage, the husband shall not fall heir to half her estate.

The bill establishing a new county by the name of Avery was read a second time. A spirited debate followed its reading. It was strongly opposed by Messrs. Bridgers, Thompson, and White of Bladen, and supported by Mr Erwin, who spoke six times in its defence. The bill was rejected—46 yeas, 63 nays.

In the Senate, to-day, the Speaker presented to the Senate a statement of the Bank of Fayetteville, which by concurrence of the House was ordered to be printed

Mr. McDiarmid introduced a bill to amend the act which established the county of Harnett, and presented a memorial from certain citizens of that county. Provides that the location of the public buildings of the county shall be left to the vote of the people of said county. Both were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

A resolution authorizing the purchase of one copy of Cooke's new map of the State, was laid on the table.

A bill concerning the town of Wilmington passed its second reading, having been amended. Rules were suspended and it then passed the third.

Mr. Coleman from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill concerning the peremptory challenge of jurors. It provides for the repeal of a portion of the 32 sec. of the 34th chapter of the Revised Code. A debate arose on its passage. Messrs Eaton, Gorrell, Wilder and J. W. Thomas strongly opposed the bill, and Messrs. Hill and Coleman supported it. The bill was rejected Yeas 15, Nays 24.

The Senate refused to concur in the message from the House, transmitting the Governor's message and documents from the Hon. D. L. Swain. On motion of Mr. Gorrell, a message was sent to the House proposing to raise a joint select committee to whom the matter should be referred. Mr. Coleman, after some remarks upon the importance of the matter, offered a resolution extending the time appointed by the last Legislature for the Hon. D. L. Swain to examine the archives of Great Britain for historical documents relative to the history of North Carolina, which passed its first reading.

A bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Virginia Railroad Company passed its second reading. Mr. Ramsay made some remarks upon it. It provides for a Railroad from Salisbury through Davie, Yadkin, and other Counties, into Virginia, and asks an appropriation from the State.

Mr. McDiarmid introduced a bill to amend an act amending the act incorporating the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Nothing of interest was done in the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Myers, of Mecklenburg, introduced a memorial from the Trustees of Davidson College, and also a bill to repeal certain sections of the charter of said College. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

You will see by the published proceedings of Monday that a bill has been introduced for the protection of land, by Mr. Foster of Randolph. Mr. Foster was among the few who dared to vote against Free Suffrage, and his reason for so doing was because the majority refused to amend by adding a clause for the protection of the landed proprietor.

In the House but little was done. Mr. Pickett, of Anson, introduced a bill to prohibit obstructions to the free passage of fish up the Pee Dee and Yadkin Rivers.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to prevent more than 7 per cent. being taken as interest, unless by private agreement.

Mr. Crump introduced a bill to incorporate Blackmer Lodge.

Mr. C. N. White introduced a bill to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors within three miles of Western Carolina Male Academy.

The Electoral College met in the Senate Chamber to-day, and as a matter of course cast the vote for James Buchanan Sam'l P. Hill was chosen Chairman of the College. Z.

Hogs—Pork.—Two droves of Hogs have passed through this place—one on Saturday containing 250, and another on Sunday with 700 head in it. Holders are asking 7 cents. No sales made here.

The Spartanburg Express says that a lot of forty was sold in that place last week, at 5¼ cents gross—the first of the season.

In Montgomery, Va., Pork was quoted at $7, and the vicinity is said to be full of speculators, buying up hogs. Several droves had arrived at Lynchburg from Tennessee, per railroad, and pork was quoted at $6 per 100 lbs.

In Kentucky the market was dull, and no buyers of hogs at over 4 cents gross. In Cincinnati hogs are sellings at 5¾ cents nett.

Charlotte Democrat.

North-Carolina Stocks.—The Public Treasurer sold, a few days since, $20,000 of our stocks at par, to one of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia—and long known to fame as such.

Raleigh Standard.

Bill McLean, on Sunday last, gave our Sheriff and a large posse, the trouble of finding, arresting and committing him to jail. The charge against him was laying an obstruction on the Rail Road track. It was removed before the train passed, and consequently no damage done. It is a grave offence, and whether or not Billy knew it before, he is certainly in a fair way just now to hear the opinion of the Court on the subject.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

This Beats All.—R. C. Gardner, of Detroit, claims to have invented a sewing machine no larger than a pair of scissors, which will do the work in first rate style and can be sold for a dollar apiece.

A Young Grandmother.—At the village of Castleside, England, a short while ago, a girl under fifteen years of age gave birth to a child, and the same girl was born when her mother was at the same age; consequently the latter entered upon her grandmotherhood before she was thirty years old.

S. C. CONFERENCE.—Among the appointments of Ministers we notice the following:

Charlotte Dist.—H. C. Parsons, P. E.
Charlotte—James Stacy.
Charlotte Circuit—G. W. M. Creighton, J. H Gleason.
Concord—J. Watts.
Albemarle—D. May.
Cheraw—J. R. Pickett.
Wadesboro'—L. A. Johnson.
Wadesboro' Circuit—M. A. McKibben, J. S Nelson.
Monroe—G. W. Ivey, one to be supplied.
T. R. Walsh, Pres. Carolina Female College
Darlington—A. McCorquodale, S. W. Murray

Detention of Public Documents—Importance to Postmasters.—It is represented to the Department that in many of the post offices, particularly at the South, public documents are allowed to remain for weeks and sometimes months without being dispatched or delivered according to their address. We understand the Postmaster General has issued stringent instructions on this subject, and that such delinquency on the part of any Postmaster when reported to the Department will be considered good cause of removal.—*Nat. Int.*

ANGRY WORDS.

Poison drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison drops are they;
Weaving for the coming morrow
Sad memorials of to-day.

Angry words! Oh, let them never
From the tongue unbidden slip.
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them e'er they soil the lip.

BOATS FOR SALE

THE Steamer FLORA McDONALD, with all her Tow Boats, together with all other Property belonging to the Cape Fear Steamboat Company, will be sold in this place on SATURDAY the 20th inst. The Steamboat and Tows are all in perfect working order and well suited for the business of the Cape Fear River. The Steamer is also handsomely fitted up for Passengers.

A credit of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months (interest from date) will be given. Notes with approved security payable at either of the Banks in this place or Wilmington will be required.

The Sale will take place at the Company's Wharf at 12 o'clock.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Pres't Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1856. 62-3w

A TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of the School at Beaver Dam Academy, for the ensuing year. The School the present year has been worth over $600. Applications will be received until the 15th of December, and the one elected will be informed immediately. Testimonials of good moral character and Scholarship will be required.

L. L. McLAURIN,
N. M. GIBSON,
JOHN FLETCHER,
Bennettsville, Marlboro' District, S. C. } Trustees.

Nov. 27, 1856. 62-2w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of Jeremiah Ingram, Dec'd, late of the county of Anson, will on the 10th December next, at the late residence of said Dec'd near Stanback's Ferry, in the county of Anson, expose to public sale the following property, viz:

603 Acres of LAND, lying on Pee Dee River, in the county of Anson, and known as the Meridith or Turner place, about 200 acres of which are first rate low grounds.

Another tract of 145 acres, known as the Hilbeth place.

Another of 138 acres, known as the Patterson place

Another of 450 acres, known as the Dimery place.

And another of 35 acres, known as the Harrel place.

The last four mentioned tracts are highlands, and all join the first named tract except the Harrel place.

2000 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Wheat, 25 bales Cotton, 20 Stacks Fodder, 25 Stacks Oats, Shucks, Peas and Potatoes, 5 head Horses, 7 head Mules, 5 fat Hogs, Stock Hogs, between 40 and 50 head of Cattle, 40 head of Sheep, Farming Tools, 1 set Blacksmith Tools, 2 Road Wagons, 2 yoke Oxen, and Cart. Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles. Also,

Thirty Negroes,

Consisting of men, women and children, the most of whom are young, likely, and very valuable. 12 months credit given.

BENJ. I. DUNLAP, Ex'r.

Anson county, Nov. 26, 1856. 62-ltsw-*pt*

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL,

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

59-ltf]

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for

sale by
Oct. 9. S. J. HINSDALE.
46tf

SHIRTS MADE UPON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES were introduced into Wilmington by SCOTT & BALDWIN, and they continue to sell the only "*Patent Yoke*" Shirt offered in this section of North Carolina. The qualities and styles are various. The sizes are so arranged as to enable them to fit any form—tall, short, medium, large or small. Among the assortment are neat fancy patterns—the newest style French wristbands—*with and without Collars.* The prices are from $2 75 to $1 50, with some few of lower grades. It is needless to speak of the cut and workmanship of these Shirts. Our annual sales, amounting to upwards of **400 doz.**, is sufficient guarantee for the perfection of the article.

Those who prefer to have Shirts, Drawers and Collars, MADE TO MEASURE, can do so, and the fit warranted by leaving orders at

SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing and Gent's. Furnishing Store,
38 Market street.

N. B.—The sale of the above style "PATENT YOKE SEAM SHIRTS" is limited to the following Houses:

E. L. HARDING & CO., Chicago, Ill.;
KEEN, BALDWIN & CO., Rich

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1856.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL.—We rejoice to see that the Secretary of War, in his annual Report, recommends that the Arsenals at Watervliet, N. Y. and Fayetteville, N. C., shall be used for Arsenals of Construction, and that the additional necessary buildings be provided.

This will complete the original design of the N. C. Arsenal; and we doubt not that it is the result of two causes, viz: the recent Report of the Commandant of the Arsenal of his personal explorations in the Coal and Iron region on Deep River, and the assurance of the speedy opening of communication between that region and this place, which is expected from the disposition to liberal legislation for that purpose manifested throughout the State, and to which it is believed the General Assembly will respond.

We have no doubt that the influence of Mr. Dobbin has been exerted to secure this act of justice to North Carolina.

A POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.—We have printed at this office a small pamphlet embodying the "Suggestions" of an eminent and patriotic son of North Carolina, in favor of the establishment of a School in this State of like character with the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. This pamphlet we have sent by mail and otherwise to several hundred gentlemen in different parts of the State, including the members of the General Assembly, and will hand, without charge, to any others who may apply, either personally or by letter.

The author's plan is to organize a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of $200,000, and to enlist the aid of gentlemen in all parts of the State as subscribers. He feels confident that such an institution would pay dividends; but whether it would or not, there are considerations growing out of the present condition of the country, which make it vitally important to the State and to the whole South. Besides the military skill and discipline which would be infused among the people—and who can tell how soon they may be needed?—there would be educated many men fit for Professors, Civil Engineers, and other literary and scientific pursuits, for whom we have now to be too much indebted to other States, and often to the North.

Some gentlemen to whom we had submitted the manuscript, and who highly approved of the idea, thought that the Legislature would adopt the scheme, and establish the institution on the part of the State, with the funds of the State. Such was not the writer's expectation, but he would doubtless be more than gratified if it should do so. We notice that Mr. Erwin has introduced a bill to establish a Polytechnic School in Buncombe; but we have not seen the bill and have no idea of its provisions. In one mode or the other, we trust that the proposition will find favor throughout the State.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The Standard devotes a column to the proceedings of the Electoral College of North Carolina. As they are not so agreeable to us as to the Standard, we will despatch them in a few lines.

Mr. Hill of Caswell was chosen to preside, and returned thanks.

The votes were cast, of course, for James Buchanan for President, and for John C. Breckinridge for Vice President.

Edward Graham Haywood, Esq., of Raleigh, was selected to carry the votes to Washington.

Resolutions complimentary to President Pierce, moved by Mr. Avery, were unanimously adopted.

GOV. SWAIN'S LECTURE, at the request of the Raleigh Oak City Guards, was delivered in the Commons Hall on the evening of the 1st inst. His subject was, "the Geographical and Physical History of the State," and the Raleigh papers commend highly his treatment of it.

MR. DOBBIN.—In concluding a long and favorable notice of Mr. Dobbin's Report, the Philadelphia American, (the leading opposition paper in Pennsylvania,) says:

"Of course, we cannot follow out into all its particulars the able and interesting report of Secretary Dobbin. We look upon him as a wise and faithful officer, who has well discharged the duties of his Department. The interest which he has uniformly manifested in the welfare of our seamen is an especial recommendation; and demonstrates that, in the right qualities of heart as well as of mind, he is adapted to that post, which he has so honorably filled, and from which he is about to retire."

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We have received from a friend in New York, a small quantity of the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane, which was grown in the garden of a gentleman in Providence, R. I. We will distribute small numbers of the seed, either by letter or on personal application, to any gentlemen who may be disposed to experiment with it. The published accounts lead us to believe that it is destined to become of inestimable value to the United States, and that it is particularly adapted to the latitude of North Carolina.

TURNIPS AND WHEAT.—We have received from Wm. C. Campbell, Esq., of Moore county, two Norfolk Turnips, which weigh, without the tops, 9 lbs. 12 oz. and 7 lbs. 14 oz. The first beats Mr. Strange's Buchanan Turnip, but not quite so badly as Buchanan beat Fillmore. We understand that some of Mr. Campbell's turnips were exhibited at the Moore county Fair which weighed 13 lbs.

At the same Fair, we learn that Dr. Charles Chalmers exhibited Wheat which weighed 69 lbs. to the bushel. It was of a kind called Autauga Wheat, so named after the county in Alabama from which the seed was brought.

STATE STOCKS.—We notice sales of N. C. Stocks in New York at 95. Virginia stocks 94.

PASSING AWAY.—We see by the report of the General Pension Office that 212 Revolutionary soldiers have died during the past year.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We had the satisfaction of presenting this important State paper to the readers of the Semi-Weekly Observer on Wednesday afternoon last, 28 hours after its reception in Congress, and in advance of any other publication of it in this State. It appears on the outside of our Weekly paper, of to-day.

Mr. Dobbin kindly sent an early copy of the Message to each of the Editors in this place, enclosed in the advance package sent to Raleigh for delivery to Editors on telegraph notice of its presentation to Congress.

We have read it with great satisfaction. In a review of the Missouri Compromise and Kansas questions, which occupies half of the Message, the President has again nobly maintained the constitutional rights of the South, and plainly and emphatically rebuked the conduct of the Northern people for their violation of both the letter and the spirit of that great compact by which the States are united.

The conduct of the President in this matter, both now and at the last session, makes us more and more regret that the democracy had not stood by him, instead of taking one who *may be* as good, but who cannot be better. We wish, rather than hope, that the country will not have reason to regret the change.

The Message is well written, and in all respects satisfactory. It is worthy of that attention which we suppose will be given to it by all intelligent readers.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses have plunged at once into the everlasting subject of Kansas and Southern institutions. The House continued in session on the first day until 7 o'clock (an unprecedented hour for the first day,) in debate on the admission of the Kansas delegate to his seat—the republican party going en masse against it. On the second day the debate was resumed and so continued without conclusion as to prevent the reading of the President's Message or the transaction of any business. On Wednesday, the contest was continued till a message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Clayton, when similar resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

The same struggle was continued throughout the sitting of Thursday and Friday.

In the Senate, the debate arose on the President's Message, which was attacked by Messrs. Hale of N. H., Wilson of Mass., and Trumbull of Illinois, in exciting speeches; and defended by Messrs. Brown of Miss., and Mason of Va. All the freesoil speakers denied emphatically any intention on the part of themselves or their constituents to interfere with slavery in the States. And Mr. Hale said he had never met an individual who advocated the doctrine that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the Southern States. There were no doubt such persons, but their numbers and influence were very small.

So far so good. If the practice of the Northern underground railroads would only conform, the South would be better off.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, eulogies of Mr. Clayton were pronounced by Messrs. Bayard, Crittenden, Cass and Seward.

On Thursday, this unprofitable debate was continued by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Butler, and Rusk, of the South, and Messrs. Wade and Fessenden, of the North. Nothing of special importance was said on either side.

MR. BUCHANAN.—In reply to a complimentary address from the students of Franklin College, who visited him a few days ago, Mr. Buchanan is reported by the N. Y. Herald as saying that "the object of his administration would be to destroy any sectional party, North or South, and harmonize all sections of the Union under a national and conservative government, as it was fifty years ago. If he could be the honored instrument of allaying sectional excitement and restoring the government to the principles and policy of the fathers," he would then feel that "he had not assumed the arduous duties of the office in vain!"

We should be happy to see the day when neither the word slavery nor any allusion to the institution will find a place in the President's Messages to Congress.—*Nat. Int.*

We say amen to this wish. It was our habit, many years ago, to keep the subject out of our columns; but at last it forced itself upon us. Lately we have refrained, and mean to refrain, as far as possible, from publishing articles on the subject. They are of evil tendency; and the Southern press should exclude them, whenever possible.

The Raleigh Standard, in the course of a long article about Mr. Rayner, says that it has refrained from any publication relative to the difficulty between its Senior Editor and Mr. Rayner, "while an article was going the rounds of the press doing us injustice, and while some of the papers—as for example, the Fayetteville Observer—were making covert and unmanly insinuations, intended to injure us."

The Standard allows its temper to mislead it. The Fayetteville Observer has made no "insinuations," "covert" or otherwise, against it. So far from that, we carefully abstained from publishing anything about the matter, though it had been widely circulated in this and other States, until it was introduced to the notice of a public meeting *by one of the Editors of the Standard!* Then we thought it right, and we still think so, that the Standard's views in the Brooks case and the Rayner case should be contrasted. But in doing so we made no "insinuation." We used the expression which had been published far and wide without contradiction. We had not then, nor have we now, the slightest intention to interfere in the personal quarrel between Mr. Rayner and the Standard.

DIVIDENDS.—The Merchants' Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

And the Bank of the State a dividend of 5 per cent.

And the Bank of Wilmington a dividend of 4 per cent.

LATEST FROM RALEIGH.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Friday, Dec. 5.

As the Raleigh papers of to-day do not contain any of yesterday's proceedings, I have concluded to give you a brief summary of those proceedings, although they were not of much importance.

In the House, Mr. Waddill's bill concerning widows was taken up and re-committed. It is an important bill. It allows a widow to hold all property which she owned previous to marriage, if her husband die without issue.

Several bills amending and repealing sections of the Revised Code were passed.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a claim from David Patton for further compensation for services rendered in the building of the capitol. Laid on the table.

Mr. White a bill to incorporate the Bank of Lincolnton, in the town of Lincolnton. Mr. Martin, a bill to incorporate the Salem Cemetery Company.

The Committee on Corporations and Currency, reported adversely on the bill chartering a Bank at New Berne. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, a resolution was adopted authorising the Governor to make certain improvements in the public grounds around the Capital.

In the Senate, the bill to amend the charter of Davidson College passed its 2d and 3d readings. Mr. Eaton made a report upon it which is herewith enclosed. I might here remark respecting Mr. Eaton, that I think him one of the first men in the Senate—certainly the first on the Democratic side of the House.

To-day, the Senate sat but little over an hour. Mr. Cameron's resolution concerning Gov. Swain's proposed visit to England respecting history of the State, was referred to a Committee created for that purpose.

Mr. Martin introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Salem.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, a bill to incorporate the town of Thomasville.

Mr. Wiggins a bill to extend the time allowed for the registration of deeds and other conveyances.

Mr. Fennell a bill to regulate the sale of spirits of turpentine in the town of Wilmington.

Mr. Stubbs, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Swain.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill to incorporate the Bank of Greensborough, in the town of Greensborough.

Mr. Houston a bill to remodel the County Courts, and establish Courts of Pleas in North Carolina; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Dockery, a resolution authorizing the loan of two thousand dollars from the Literary fund of Lourinsburg High School.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, introduced a bill to extend the North Carolina Rail Road; referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Rumley introduced a bill to incorporate the Beaufort Branch Rail Road Company—from Duplin to some point on the central Rail Road, in connection with the town of Beaufort.

The resolution authorising the purchase of *one* copy of Cook's map was on motion of Mr. Cherry, amended by inserting "five copies."

Mr. Fennell a bill concerning the inspection of Naval Stores, &c.

The Raleigh Register establishment was bought this morning by John W. Syme, of the Petersburg Intelligencer, for $5,100. Z.

The following is the Report, mentioned above:

The Committee on Corporations, to whom was referred the memorial of the Trustees of Davidson College, and also the bill entitled "a bill to amend an act to incorporate Davidson College, passed in the year 1838," have had the same under consideration and respectfully report: That said institution was incorporated in 1838, by the name and style of the 'Trustees of Davidson College,' and that the 10th section of the Charter did not permit the institution to hold property exceeding in value $200,000, a sum not more than sufficient to provide Libraries, Philosophical Apparatus, and buildings suitable for a College of the first class.

Your Committee further report, that Maxwell Chambers, Esq., late of the town of Salisbury, in his last will and testament, dated the 18th day of January 1854, made a very liberal donation to the Trustees of Davidson College, but that the institution, in consequence of the above restriction in its Charter, will, to a considerable extent, be deprived of the bounty of the testator, unless relief shall be afforded by the General Assembly. Your Committee are of the opinion that the relief asked for in the memorial ought not to be denied. The provisions of the will of Mr. Chambers manifest a high degree of liberality and public spirit, a love of virtue, science and learning, and warm feelings of benevolence and philanthropy. It would be a subject of regret to every person of intelligence and liberal views, if the praiseworthy efforts of the testator in the cause of Education should be defeated by reason of the difficulties already mentioned in this report. Your Committee regard the institution itself as a meritorious and useful one, and it asks for nothing but permission to enjoy the fruits of private liberality.

Your committee are further of the opinion that it would be proper, under all the circumstances of this case for the State to release and convey to the Trustees of Davidson College, all of her right and title, and that of the University, (if in law either of them have any right or title,) in and to the estate and effects given or attempted to be given in the will of the said Maxwell Chambers to said Institution. The memorial itself contains no prayer for this last mentioned relief, but it has been suggested to the Committee by intelligent friends of the Institution, and it appears to them to be advisable and probably necessary. Your Committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the accompanying amendments.

RALEIGH, Dec 6

The Senate to-day did but little. The Chair presented statements from the Farmer's Bank and Bank of Wadesborough, both of which were ordered to be printed.

It concured in a proposition from the House to print statements from the N. C. Railroad, and Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Boyd reported in favor of the bill establishing the county of Alleghany. During the discussion upon this bill the Senate proceeded to the House to fulfil the special joint order for Saturday at 12 o'clock, viz: counting the votes for Governor.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Pickett presented a resolution proposing that the ladies of Raleigh be requested to continue their presence in the galleries.

Mr. Hackney introduced a bill to elect Clerks and Masters in Equity by the people.

Mr. Waugh introduced a bill to incoporate the Winston, Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Co.

The Free Suffrage Bill came up for its second reading. Mr. Scott desired to introduce an amendment but was ruled out by order of the Speaker. The Speaker's decision was sustained by a vote of Yeas 108, Noes 2. Those voting in the Negative being Messrs. Outlaw and Scott. The bill then passed its second reading by Ayes 109, Nays 4. Messrs. Elliott, Foster, Scott and Caldwell voting Nay.

To-day, in the House, Mr. Little presented a bill to settle the dividing line between Richmond and Montgomery counties.

The bill to divide Chatham county was negatived by Ayes 50, Noes 58. It was afterwards reconsidered.

The bill to establish Avery county was reconsidered and laid on the table.

A bill to regulate standard weights of grain passed its second reading.

Mr. Houck a bill for the election of a Special Magistrate for the town of Salisbury.

The Free Suffrage bill passed its 3d reading—Messrs. Elliott, Foster, Caldwell, Scott and Sharp voting against it.

The House and Senate then went through the formality of counting the votes for Governor. Z.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—We continue a synopsis of legislative documents, for which we are indebted to the Hon. J. G. Shepherd and our Correspondent:—

THE WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The bill introduced by Mr. Bethea, to aid in the construction of this road to the Coal Fields, has been so amended in committee as to restore it to the shape in which it was approved by the stockholders in the company here, with the addition of a provision for its extension to some point on the N. C. Road, in the county of Davidson. It provides, as we have heretofore stated, for an exchange of Company's bonds for state bonds, to the amount of $100,000 for every $50,000 paid by individuals. This would add probably $500,000 in state bonds to the individual subscription of $250,000, which would be ample for the road to the Coal Fields. And then a proper subscription would carry it on to the N. C. Road. The whole property of the Company is to be mortgaged to pay the debt to the State, and its whole net income pledged for the interest.

The Stockholders are authorised to increase the capital to $2,000,000; and Counties and, Towns on the route are authorised to subscribe.

FAYETTEVILLE & ALBEMARLE PLANK ROAD.—A Bill introduced by Mr. McDiarmid, and reported by Committee on internal improvements with recommendation to pass. Authorizes a State subscription of $15,000, upon same terms as those provided by the act of last session, heretofore published in the Observer. Permits the use of other material than plank in laying or repairing the road, when the Directors may think it best.

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE NORTH WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO.—Introduced by Mr. Leach, of Davidson. Capital $2,100,000. Company to be organized when $700,000 are subscribed; and when half of that subscription is paid in, the State to subscribe $1,400,000. The road is designed to connect the N. C. Rail Road, at some point in Davidson County, with the Plaster beds and salt works in Virginia; and is to run along the valley of the Yadkin, in a North Western direction, through Ashe or Watauga county, to the North-western border of N. C., crossing the Blue Ridge at some point North-West of Cook's Gap.

A BILL TO INCORPORATE THE N. C. CENTRAL ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.—Introduced by Mr. Thomas of Jackson. Capital $4,000,000. Company to organize when $200,000 are subscribed. The State to aid in construction of the road by subscribing $10,000 per mile in N. C. or other railroad stocks owned by the State, and by endorsing the bonds issued by Counties, towns, and incorporated companies which may subscribe to the Road. The road to commence at Ducktown Copper Mines, Cherokee County, thence to be continued East and West, so as to effect a connection between our Atlantic coast and the roads penetrating the valley of the Mississippi.

A subsequent Bill introduced by Mr. Thomas, confers Banking privileges on the Road, upon the terms granted by the State in 1836 to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Co.

N. C. AND VIRGINIA RAIL ROAD CO.—A Bill, introduced by Mr. Ramsey, of Rowan, for the construction of a road from Salisbury to Mocksville; and thence to the Virginia or Tennessee line. No State aid asked. Capital Stock to be sufficient to construct the road, and no more; and to be created by individual, county, town and incorporated companies' subscriptions.

TRENT RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A bill, introduced by Mr. Ward, of Jones, to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Trent river in Jones County. Capital Stock $22,000—individuals to subscribe $7,000, and State to subscribe $15,000. The State to appoint 4, and stockholders 2 Directors.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—A bill for the establishment of a Normal School in each Congressional District, prepared by a Committee of the Educational Convention, and introduced by Mr. Ogburn, of Guilford. The object is to afford persons, male and female, who desire to become teachers, an opportunity to qualify themselves at as little expense as possible. The Chairmen of the several counties in each District to locate school, prescribe books and regulations, and employ a teacher, at a salary not more than $1000. The salary to be paid by a *pro rata* contribution from each County's School fund. Pupils to be received only on recommendation of Board of Superintendents, and to pledge themselves to teach, in this State, for as long a time as they receive instruction—with compensation, of course. The Trustees, in each District, not to draw more than $1500 per annum from the County funds, nor to expend more than $2,000 in procuring grounds and buildings.

A BILL CONCERNING COMMON SCHOOLS.—Introduced by Mr. Ogburn, of Guilford. Provides for the trial and removal of a Chairman of Board of Superintendents for neglect or incompetency. That Chairmen shall annually renew their official bonds. That the Superintendents shall divide the school fund, received from the Literary Board and from taxes, fairly among the districts of each county, so as to secure, as far as possible, equality in facilities for education among all the white children of the county. Requires the State Superintendent, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, to collect all the Common School Laws, make a plain digest of them, with explanations, &c., and present the same to the Literary Board; who shall have 6,000 copies printed for distribution among the Superintendents, teachers, county and State officers, &c., &c.

SMALL NOTES.—A bill to authorise their issue by all the Banks in the State, introduced by Mr. Elliott, of Randolph. No Bank to have in circulation, at any one time, $1s and $2s to a greater amount than 10 per cent. on its capital; nor of $3s and $4s more than 20 per cent. of its capital. Requires the Banks to make semi-annual reports to the Public Treasurer of the amount of notes issued under this act. Repeals sec. 7, chap. 36 Rev. Code, prohibiting the Treasurer to receive for taxes the notes of Banks issuing less than $3 bills.

A very proper Bill, which we hope may pass.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Large Failures.—It is rumored that Samuel Henshaw & Sons, bankers, of Boston, failed to day—liabilities said to be large.

The failure of a rice dealer is announced—liabilities $150,000, all to Charleston houses.

Fremont and Toombs.—A New York correspondent of the Albany Argus says that Col. Fremont has challenged Toombs of Georgia, to a duel. Mr. Toombs, it is alleged, had made reflections on the birth and parentage of Colonel Fremont. —[Doubtful.]

Minister Wheeler.—The *Post* announces through despatches, that Wheeler, the Nicaraguan Minister, has been peremptorily recalled by the President.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Wm C. McNeill, Esq. in Robeson county, by the Rev H. McNeill, HECTOR McNEILL, (Red Springs,) to Miss SUSAN J. FITZRANDOLPH, of Bladen.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday night last, of Croup, ROSA LEE, youngest child of Mr. James Huske, in the 5th year of her age.

Very suddenly, in Cumberland Co., on the 28th ult., of disease of the heart, WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS, in the 44th year of his age. The day before his death he spent with some friends hunting, which he seemed to enjoy unusually well, and went to bed apparently in good health; but he awoke not, for his sleep was the sleep of death. The first intimation his wife had of his illness was his expiring gasps, and before his family could be summoned to his bedside his spirit took its flight into the eternal world, warning all to be "ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh."

He leaves a bereaved wife and nine children to mourn the loss of a tender father and an affectionate husband; and a large circle of friends and relatives are left to lament the death of one bound to them by so many endearing ties; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope.

Early in life Mr. Williams made profession of religion, and united himself with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling Elder and a worthy member up to the time of his death. In this dispensation of Providence, the Church and the community in which he lived has sustained a very great loss, and long will be cherished the memory of his virtues, and many excellent qualities, as a friend, as a citizen, and as a christian gentleman.—Com.

Carolinian and Raleigh Standard please copy.

In Carthage, Moore county, on the 24th ult., after an illness of five weeks, HENRY H., third son of W. T. and Mitberry Jenkins, aged 10 years, 6 months, 28 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—All good grades sold at 11¼ to 12½ cents. Stained sold at 10 to 10¾. The late news not being up to expectation, may cause a slight decline.

Flour—Rather dull.

Corn—Wanted, and finds ready sale.

Flaxseed—In demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, 2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, 1 50 for hard. Spirits 30. Rosin, nothing doing. Tar 1 55. Superfine Flour 7 25.

At Charleston, cotton 10¾ to 12.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10¼ to 11¾. Sales of the week, 772 bales—total of the season 7,216.

Total receipts of cotton 949,195 bales, against 958,022 bales last year. Decrease 17,829.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. Nov'r 30, Dec'r 2, 3, and 6 Strs Fanny and Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for R Mitchell, W P Elliott, C E Leete, E S Hobbs, Starr & Williams, Caroline Murphy, E L Winslow, G W Lawrence, A J Woodward, C Banks, C T Haigh & Sons, H L Myrover, Mr Bobbit, Beaver Creek Co, E W Wilkings, R Jones, H McDonald, D Murphy, Troy & Marsh, P P Johnson, H & E J Lilly, W N Tillinghast, J & T Wadhill, S A Hart, W Winslow, E J Hale & Son, T J Johnson, J C Dobbin, Williamson & Overbaugh, J N Smith, Moffitt & Brown, Coos & Johnson, Dr B W Robinson, R Gray, J Bruce, J Martine, S W Tillinghast, J W Baker, Blounts Creek Co, T S Lutterloh, D & W McLaurin, J Vann, J F Foulkes, G McNeill.

Cape Fear Line. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J J Gilchrist, C T Haigh & Sons, E Belo, Smitherman & Spencer, H Brambert, J M Worth, W H McNair & Son, D Murphy, Rev N Anderson, A McDonald, Woody & Dixon, Worth & Utley, Rev N McKay, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Harris, D W C Benbow, W B Wright, A W Steel, W L VanEaton, J Martine, J & N A Cameron, W Draughon, S J Hinshaw, D & W McLaurin, A A Mewethan.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec'r 2.—Brig P. K. Hicnborn from Boston; Schr. Open Sea from Providence, R. I., Senora Isabe. from Shallotte. 4.—Schr. Ellen Randall from Little River. 6—Schrs Albra, from Charleston, Fox from Stone's Point, Belle from Tar Landing, Pearl from Jacksonville, Br Schr British Queen from Nassau, N P.

TOBACCO.

25 BOXES manufactured Tobacco. Just rec'd and for sale cheap by E. F. MOORE.

Dec'r 6. 63-3t

From our friends at Raleigh, we are informed that the prospect of a Railroad from this place to the Coal Fields on Deep River is good and we shall no doubt have the pleasure of hearing the whistle of the Locomotive before many months. In the meantime call at

Woodward's clothing store

just below *Hinsdale's* Drug Store, and DRESS UP. He has a full stock and will be pleased to see his friends and acquaintances from Town and Country.

Dec'r 6, 1856 •1t

1000 BUS. TURKS ISLAND ALUM SALT. Just received by C. E LEETE.

Dec 8. 63-2t

Town papers 2 times.

ALUM SALT.

A LARGE lot in Store and for sale by J. W. POWERS & CO.

Dec'r 8, 1856. 63-3t

FOUND.

ON Hay Street, a few days since, a BREASTPIN, which the owner can have by calling at this Office and paying for advertisement.

Dec'r 5. 63-

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 19th of January next, at the residence of R F. Murphy, the Property conveyed to him by R. F. Murphy by Deed of Trust, bearing date Jan'y 17th, 1854. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the property is all sold. Persons that are interested will do well to attend. Terms made known on day of sale.

NEILL S. STEWART, Trustee.

Nov'r 29, 1856. 61*ts

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

WE have not yet contracted with any person to take the General Agency for Hawks's History of North Carolina, nor, though we have numerous applications for local Agencies, have we any from the Eastern and Western parts of the State. We would like to engage one General Agent, who may employ such local Agents as he may think proper, or an Agent for each Congressional District. Early application is desired, as sample copies of the 1st volume, bound, with which to solicit subscribers, will be ready in a few days. Unquestionable references as to character and responsibility required.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec'r 8, 1856.

FOR HIRE,

A SMART active Servant Girl, recommended as a good seamstress, having an infant. The advertiser having no employment for her, will let her out for the remainder of the year to any responsible person, for her board and lodging during that time. Inquire (immediately) at this Office.

J. B. NEWBY.

Dec'r 8, 1856. 1t

RANAWAY

FROM me, in October last, HENRY MARTIN, a free boy of color, about 18 years of age. The said Martin is a bound apprentice to me. All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. Any person so doing will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

J. G. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 6, 1856. 1t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account are requested to make immediate payment. All claims remaining in my hands after the 20th will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. Those having claims against me will please present the same for settlement.

WILLIAM BOOTH.

Dec'r 8, 1856. 63tf

Bank of Wilmington, N. C.

A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent. has been declared by this Bank payable on the 15th inst.

Subscriptions to Stock made after the 15th inst., will be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, till the next Dividend.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

Dec'r 5. 63-tl5th

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Mrs. E. M. JOHNSON, Governess and Assistant in Lit. Department.

Miss S. R. KERR, Assistant in Literary Department.

Miss R. J. DOUGHERTY, Music Teacher.

THE next session of this Institution will commence Thursday the fifteenth January.

The Trustees can state with confidence, that they have secured an able and efficient corps of Teachers—have employed an obliging and energetic Steward, and hesitate not in saying that they can offer every inducement to be found in Institutions of similar character.

Rates of Tuition are for the higher branches,	$15 00
Intermediate Studies,	12 00
Primary "	8 00
French "	10 00
Music, with the use of Instrument,	20 00

JAMES S. McQUEEN, Sec'y.

December 1, 1856. 63-3t

Wilmington Journal copy 3 times, and forward account to Jas. S McQueen, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARIES.

THE Third Session of these Institutions, which are entirely separate and distinct from each other, will open on the 2d Monday of January, 1857, and close on the last Friday in May.

R. P. JONES, Principal of the Male Department, assisted by competent Instructers.

Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal of the Female Department, aided by suitable assistants.

Mrs. R. P. JONES, Principal of the Music Department.

Terms, as heretofore,—	
Spelling,	$5 00
Common English,	8 00
Higher Do.	12 00
Ancient Languages,	15 00
Music (with use of Instrument,)	20 00
French and Drawing, each	5 00

Embroidery and Ornamental Needle-work, no charge.

N. B.—The new building for the Male Academy, handsomely located within a convenient distance of the Mineral Spring, will be completed by the opening of the next Session, sufficiently commodious to accommodate a hundred young men.

The Female Academy will be repaired and made entirely comfortable. Ample accommodations for boarding young ladies will be afforded by Rev. T. S. Yarbro, who will be proprietor of the Hotel—now occupied by A. B. Marsh, Esq.,—devoted exclusively to that purpose.

Board for young gentlemen can be obtained in the Village, and within a convenient distance of the Academy.

Board for males and females, including fuel, washing, lights, &c can be had at $8 or less per month.

It is very important for all to be present at the opening of the Session,—though pupils will be admitted at any time, and be charged from date of entrance. No deductions made, unless in cases of protracted illness.

One half of Tuition and Board required in advance.

Mt. Vernon Springs, Nov. 19, 1856. 63*tf1

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on Saturday, the 10th day of January next, I shall sell at Public Sale, on the premises, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, a TRACT of LAND, containing 220 Acres, at Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County, including the Store House, Dwelling House, and other improvements, formerly occupied by James W. McRae. Terms will be made known at the sale E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Nov. 28, 1856. 63-*2t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Land in Harnett County, consisting of Three Hundred and Nine Acres, more or less, situated and lying in the fork of Barbecue and Upper Little River. I will sell altogether or in lots to suit the purchaser. Those wishing to purchase will do well to examine the Land, as a description here would be useless. I will sell the above named land on the premises, on Thursday, 15th Jan'y 1857. For further particulars apply to John Small or myself at Owenville, N. C. W. A. SMALL.

Owenville, Dec. 8, 1856. 63*4t

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for two notes, of $25 each, dated the 3d of Jan'y, 1855, due some two or three years from date, but can't remember rightly; made payable to Robert Bullard of Roneson, by the subscriber,—which Notes are now in hands of the administrator of said Robert Bullard's Estate. I have never received value for said Notes, which I am able to prove, and therefore am determined not to pay them. MALCOM PURCELL.

Dec'r 4, 1856. 63*2t4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1856.

Jane Wamble, *vs.* Benjamin D Rushing and wife Temperance, Bryant Wamble, George W. Wamble, William K. Edgeworth and wife Jane, Even S Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, Mary Wimberley, Thomas Wamble.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble, William K. Edgeworth and wife Jane, Even S. Wamble, James Wamble, James Knight and wife Susannah, and Mary Wimberley, are not residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer (a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville,) for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clk.

63*6t

[*Continued from first page.*]

season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the U. S. has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas, he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the U. S.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the Legislative assembly of the Territory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the Constitution or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than $64,000,000, and from all sources, $73,918,141; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year to amount to $92,850,117. The expenditures, including $3,000,000 in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to $60,172,401, and, including the latter, to $72,948,792, the payment on this account having amounted to $12,776,390.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was $69,129,937. There was a subsequent increase of $2,750,000 for the debt of Texas—making a total of $71,879,937. Of this the sum of $45,525,349, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to $30,737,129; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt and $10,000,000 paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about $48,000,000. It is believed that under an economical administration of the gov't, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts, probably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed 48 or $50,000,000. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the gov't, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the out-going officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposite all public money in the vaults of the treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposite or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that remote portion of the country. From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years. The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to 9,227,878 acres; for which has been received the sum of $8,821,414. During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land-warrants, and for other purposes, 30,100,230 acres, thus making a total aggregate of 39,328,108 acres. On the 30th of Sept. last, surveys had been made of 16,873,699 acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the gov't. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were $10,407,808; and its gross receipts $7,620,801—making an excess of expenditure over receipts of $2,787,046. The deficiency of this department is thus $744,000 greater than for the year ending June 30, 1855. Of this deficiency, $330,000 is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to 7,908 miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Co., and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The U. S. continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the U. S. and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the U. S. and Great Britain on the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the U. S., not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain, of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the U. S. the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the U. S. and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than $22,000,000, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly $7,000,000; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than $21,000,000,—an increase of $6,000,000 upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the abovementioned treaty.

Provision was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouth of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the U. S. and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseverecingly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success. Other governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the U. S. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement, between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the U. S. may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportuntiy seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: Privateering is and remains abolished," and "Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, sufficient really, to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the U. S. this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished,"—I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the U. S. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure, so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this gov't, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of U. S. have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the comunications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the U. S. has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the U. S. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that state. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the U. S. The protection of both required that the existing power in that state should be regarded as a responsible gov't; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de facto; and, awaiting further developements, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the U. S. and the Republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this gov't, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the U. S., and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad Company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the gov't of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the U. S. would be nearly $2,000,000 annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the U. S.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that republic with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but the local authorities on the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the gov't of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that gov't. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the U. S. to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last, a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the U. S., the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished: that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the U. S. who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the U. S. have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the gov't of the U. S. to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the U. S. in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the Isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of inter-oceanic communication so important at this time, not to the U. S. only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from N. Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens in the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the U. S. now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the gov't, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these U. S. the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the U. S. We have, at length, reached that stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In our foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the U. S.

I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the spectacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, Dec. 2, 1856.

EMBRACE THE PRESENT

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY!

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing out the balance of his Winter Stock, offers his entire Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Carpet Bags, and Valises,

At a very small advance on **PRIME COST!**

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 28. 60-4Jlbp

LAST CALL!

ALL persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to call and make immediate payment, as my books must be closed by the 1st of January next. GEORGE BRANDT.

Nov. 28, 1856. 60-bptJ1

VALUABLE

LANDS AND MILLS

IN THE COAL REGION,

For Sale.

IN order to get rid of an enemy who has destroyed some $8000 worth of property for me in about two years, I offer for sale my fine

MILLS & LANDS

Just at the head of the Deep River Navigation: I suppose as good a set of Merchant Mills as there is in the State, with a Saw Mill, all newly built of good materials, by a first rate workman. And also 1000 acres of LAND, lying on the South side of Deep River, well timbered with Pine of the best kind for Saw Mill use. On the North side of the River there is an immense quantity of White Oak and other timber of a valuable kind, convenient to the Mill: A Soapstone Quarry in one mile of the Mill, on the North side of the River, now worked by a Northern Company: and one of the best Coal Mines that has been opened on the River, in one mile or little more, on the South side,—supposed to be about 100 acres of this land lying within the Coal seam on the out-crop,—a high and healthy situation in Moore county, and great place for trade, and just about where the Rail Road would strike the River, if it is run from Cheraw in South Carolina to the Coal Fields.

The most of the land is good farming land, about 175 acres cleared and well improved with good and suitable buildings of different kinds. A Store House and Tan Yard on the place. About 30 acres of the best River Low Grounds, with a large quantity of fine Meadow land.

Any person wishing to buy would do well to attend to this soon, as I am determined to sell. Payments can be made to suit the purchaser, by making the debts sure. ☞ Call and see

HARRIS TYSOR, Moore county.

Oct. 3, 1856. 45*tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me as Guardian of Alexander and Mary Jane McAlister, are requested to pay up by hiring day, the 5th Jan'y, 1857.

CHAS. COLVIN, Guardian.

Nov. 10, 1856. 57-5t*

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Richmond county, in the month of June last, three negro men, named George, Hardy, and Simon. George is a mulatto, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, tolerably stout. No marks recollected. Hardy is about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, also tolerably stout, black complection, one front tooth out. Simon is about 32 or 33 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ordinary size, black complection. George and Hardy went off together, and Simon about a fortnight afterwards. It is believed that they are all lurking in the neighborhood. The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to me, or for their confinement in any Jail so that I get them again. Any information which may lead to their recovery will be liberally rewarded. JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier, Richmond Co., Oct. 3. 45*tf

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1856.

WHEREAS, it is ordered by the Court, at this Term, that a SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January A. D. 1857. This is therefore to notify all suitors, witnesses, Court officers, &c. that they be and appear, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the third Monday in January next as aforesaid, for the purpose of disposing of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of said Court at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1856, and in the 81st year of American Independence. A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.

Oct. 13, 1856. 53*6w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on the 20th inst., a negro man who calls himself JOHN CHAVERS, and says that he is free, that he is from Sampson county, N. C. He had in his possession a Horse answering the description of one recently advertised in the Observer by Duncan McDougald. The conduct of the negro induces the belief that he is a slave, or that he has stolen the horse. He is about 25 or 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, wears whiskers, is rather short spoken, and black. He was taken up by Dr. McLain, in the upper end of Chatham.

Oct. 22. 51*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between D. B. McARN & EDMUND LILLY was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Therefore all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly are requested to make immediate payment, particularly those indebted previous to the 1st Jan'y 1856. They need the money to meet their liabilities, and they hope this notice will be sufficient to bring all persons indebted to them to a settlement. The notes and accounts are in the hands of E. Lilly, who is authorized to make settlements with all persons indebted to the late firm of McArn & Lilly.

E. LILLY will in future carry on the DRY GOODS BUSINESS at the old stand, where he hopes to see all his old customers and friends, particularly when they wish to buy good and cheap goods. He will start to the North in a few days and intends buying a large stock of goods. D. B. McARN.

E. LILLY.

August 8, 1856. 33*tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that large and valuable Plantation, known as the DeJarnet plantation, containing about 1690 Acres, lying on the West side of Pee Dee River, 12 miles North-east of Wadesborough. On the land there is a Steam Mill, with Circular Saw, in good order, with an abundant supply of Pine Timber. The land is well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats. Plantation in good repair.

And further, I would also sell 12 or 15 VALUABLE NEGROES.

Terms made known on application to

DANIEL MAC RAE.

Address me at Mangum P. O., Richmond Co., N. C.

Nov. 29, 1856. 61-3t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

RICHMOND COUNTY

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a tract of land lying in Richmond, on the Fig Juniper Creek, and containing twelve or fifteen hundred acres, principally wood land. It is located within a few miles of Floral College, and of Laurinburgh in Richmond county, the site of a flourishing High School for boys, and a point on the route of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road. It is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, and Rice, and is the most beautifully timbered land in this part of the State. Being situated in the vicinity of so many valuable institutions of learning, so conveniently near the Railroad route, and in a community noted for its sociability, morality, and intelligence, it is believed that this land presents inducements to farmers and persons engaged in the timber and turpentine business rarely found in any country.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call on me within the next two weeks at Mrs. Effy Blue's, or address me at Gilopolis P. O., Robeson County, within that time. After the expiration of two weeks my address will be Marion C. H., S. C.

Mr. P. A. McEachin or Milton McIntosh, Esq., will take pleasure in showing the land to any person desirous to see it in my absence.

J. G. BLUE

Nov. 25, 1856. 61-4w

Dr. H. G. McEachin,

having permanently located himself in Troy, Montgomery county, N. C., respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Troy and Montgomery county, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. Charges moderate.

Nov'r 1856. 61-6m

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of this institution will commence the **1st Monday in January** next.

Terms as heretofore. A. R. Buchels.

Nov'r 26, 1856. 61-tf

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

J. D. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

THE location of this School at Greensboro', N. C., will at once attract the attention of those who have sons to educate. No place in the State is more accessible, and in health and morality it is unsurpassed.

The next session will commence on the 21 May, in January 1857. For further information address the Principal.

Greensboro,' N. C., Nov'r 26, 1856. 61-6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 15th of January next, the Property conveyed to him by R. F. Murphy by Deed of Trust, bearing date Jan'y 17th, 1854. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the property is all sold. Persons that are interested will do well to attend. Terms made known on the day of sale.

NEILL S. STEWART, Trustee.

Nov'r 29, 1856. 61-3t

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL sell from One to Thirteen Hundred Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,

NEILL McDUGALD,

Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.

Sept. 16, 1856. 41*3mos

Valuable Property for sale.

WISHING to locate in the country, I offer for sale the following valuable property: The premises on which I now live, containing 9 acres, situated in the north east of the town of Pittsboro', with a never failing spring of good water and 2 acres of first rate meadow land. The buildings are a three-story frame dwelling house—including the basement, a double porch in front and an ell and piazza in the rear, containing seven large rooms with fire places; negro house, smoke house, &c.; yard and garden—all neatly paled in; the balance under a good fence with some 50 select young fruit trees. One other lot containing 1¼ acres on Salisbury street, which has on it a large two story framed dwelling house with 5 rooms with fire place, 2 kitchens, smoke house, dairy, corn crib, stables, &c., all well enclosed. These lots are certainly the most desirable situations in or near Pittsboro', being of a grey soil and clear of mud in winter. Two other ½ acre lots fronting each other on Salisbury street, on which my Smith and Carriage Shops stand. The buildings are one large two story wood and paint shop, and one two story trimming and varnishing shop, one 1½ story lumber house, one carriage or shed house 90 feet long, and two smith shops, with a never failing well of good water, with a pump in the yard. One tract of land containing 220 acres on the Greensboro' road, 4 miles from Pittsboro', all wood land, lying very level and clear of rock, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, tobacco, oats, &c., with a never failing spring of good water. One tract of 20 acres 1½ miles from town, all thickly timbered and fertile.

I have also on hand a large assortment of Ash, Poplar and Hickory lumber, with from $800 to $1200 worth of Carriage Trimmings, 6 sets of Smith Tools, a large lot of Wood Painting and Trimming Tools, a quantity of Paints and Oils, Paint Mills, Slabs, Brushes, &c. I will sell at reduced prices. Any person wishing to carry on the Carriage making business will do well to call and examine the property, as a bargain can be had. The terms: One-third Cash or likely young Negroes, the balance on time to suit the purchaser.

If the above named property is not disposed of by the 25th of November next, it will on that day be sold or leased out with a large lot of new Buggies, Barouches, Rockaways, Wagons, and 8 Mules and Horses, with a variety of other property not here mentioned.

W. D. KIRKSEY.

Pittsboro', N. C., Aug. 25th, 1856. 35-*tf

NOTICE.—$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Residence of the subscriber, on the 9th of July, 1856, a two year old FILLY; a dark Bay, with a large star in the face; long mane and tail, common size, (if not altered.) I will pay the above reward to any person that will give me correct information where she is or that will bring her to me or send me a letter to Hawley's Store, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN RAINER.

August 1, 1856. 5ltf

NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

Catharine Blue, Christian McArthur, Alexander McLean and wife Effie, Malcom McRae, John McCormick and wife Margaret, John D. McCormick, Neill Baker and wife Mary, Alexander McKay and wife Nancy.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

THE said Plaintiffs have filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, for the County of Robeson, their Petition against the said Defendants, praying for a sale of a tract of Land, lying in the County of Robeson, on Shoeheel and Wilkinson's Swamps, known as the "Old Mill tract," containing about 150 acres. Affidavit has been duly made that the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State.

Now the said Defendants, Neill Baker and wife Mary, and Alexander McKay and wife Nancy, are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

Witness, R. S. French, Clerk and Master in Equity, for the County of Robeson, the 4th Monday in September, 1856.

57*6w] R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.

Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S.

Senate. A further supply of 1st and 2d volumes, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.